SPECIAL BRANCH REGISTRY. File No. T-O 1265.

SUBJECT

Trial of Joseph Rothman:
also detailed Statement of
Max Kindler.

Names connected:

I. Trial of Jos Rothman:
Yu Zung-Tsau, Manager, May-Sun & Co, 595 Foochow Rd.
A. Nielsen.

II Statement of Max Kindler
Schratter
Mr Berthel, Austrian
Mr Rothman,

Kobaka, Roumanian
Ettinger
Mr Gatien } of the German Cons.
Mr Shaller }
A Nielsen, German
A. Loverdos, Greek
Dr Voretzch, German
Mr Schopp, German Cons & Late
Mr Akunz, Austrian Vice-Cons.
Captain Seigne
Williams, or Williamson, Customs

also T.O. 1318

Shanghai Municipal Police.

No. 1265
Date 6/7/17
FILED

Hongkew Station.

5th July 1917

REPORT ON Joseph Rothman

Made by D.S.I. Reeves Forwarded by C S B Hooke

Sir,

At the British Supreme Court this morning, Joseph Rothman was ordered to be deported to Singapore.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Percy H. Reeves.

D. S. I.

Chief Inspector Bourke.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 1265
Date 4/7/17

Shanghai Municipal Police.

CONFIDENTIAL

Hongkew Station.

JULY 3rd 1917

REPORT ON trial of Joseph Rothman.

Made by D.S.I.Reeves. Forwarded by C.S. Bourke

Sir,

Joseph Rothman was yesterday at 2.15 P.M. brought up on remand. The charge against him was withdrawn by the Crown, and he was discharged. He was however immediately re-arrested on the " China(War Powers)Order In Council 1917, and will be brought before the Supreme Court on Thursday 5th Inst, for an order of deportation to be made against. I am informed that he will be deported to Singapore. At the Court yesterday Rothman showed me a letter from Mr Rodgers, lawyer, in which Miss Pollock demands the sum of $300.00 from Rothman for compensation for libel and slander, failing the payment of this sum an action to recover this amount would be started against him.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Percy F. Reeves
D.S.I.

Chief Inspector Bourke.

Sir
This Case was tried in Camera.

Yours Obediently
J. Bourke
C.S.

D.S.P.
This appears satisfactory. [illegible]
[illegible]
The Capt Supt
3/7

3/7

Form 2 34

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. Rec'd
No. 1265
Date 2/7/17

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

29th June, 1917.

REPORT ON The Execution of a Search Warrant on the Premises of May Sun & Co., 585 Foochow Road (Manager Yu Zung Tsau 余誠彩).

Made by D.S.I.Brewster. *Forwarded by* Chief Detective Inspector.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions a Warrant to search the above premises was applied for and executed by a Police Party under myself at 4 p.m. on the 28th inst.

Nothing of a nature to support our information was found but a small order book was found which showed that A.Nielsen had ordered a rubber stamp there in March 1915.

As the Management could not produce the book containing a fac-simile of the stamp in question although they produced fac-similes of other stamps ordered in 1915, I took the order book to the Station and told the Manager that a full explanation of the incident would be required by the Police by noon on the following day.

The Manager is of opinion that owing to pressure of work the job must have been sent to another firm, hence the confusion.

Your obedient servant,

WBrewster.

Detective Sub-Inspector.

Chief Detective Inspector.

29-6-17. The Manager of May Sun & Co. came to this office to-day and produced a book which contained a fac-simile of the stamp referred to above which is "A. Nielsen. Separat a/c." His account books also show that the purchase was made on the date mentioned. It appears to be quite in order

WBrewster.

CAS
Dentifrl - Segment give an explanation
29/6

30/6.

No. 1265
Date 2/7/

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE.
(DETECTIVE BRANCH.)

June 27th 1917

Sir,

In connection with the attached statement I think it would be well to obtain a Warrant and have a thorough search made of the shop opposite the Central Station.

There is a probability of a portion of Kindler's story being correct.

The Printing Shop in Sinza could not be located. I understand that he said it would be in the neighbourhood of Macdonald & Co and D.S.Sullivan reports that there is no such establishment in that region.

Try & locate

Your Obedient Servant,

Chief Detective Inspector.

C.D.I.

A search warrant should be obtained without delay & a systematic search of the Foochow Rd. premises made.

27/6

Captain Superintendent of Police.

C. I. D.
X- O. DEG.
No. 1265
Date 2/7/17

Statement of Max Kindler, 8th June 1917.

I am a Dentist residing lately at 34 Nanking Road, (above Boyes Basset & Co). I sold my office two months ago to Dr.Cameron, since when I have been residing at 63 Broadway Terrace, but for the last two days at the French Hotel.

I was born in Braela in Roumania in 1886, my father being Austrian and my mother Dutch. I was educated in Vienna and Berlin. I took my Dental Degrees in Berlin. After I got my degrees I practiced in Vienna as an Assistant in 1906 for 8 months. From Vienna I went to Bucharest. I remained in Bucharest for 13 or 14 months during the Exposition. In Bucharest I was a Dental Surgeon assisting Dr.Lempard (Dentist de la Court Royal). From Bucharest I travelled for about 5 months through the Holy Land, Turkey, Greece and Egypt. I settled in Egypt (1908) where I was first an assistant to Dr. Bacer in Alexandria. After some time I became acquainted with Lt.Col. Maxwell, R.A.M.C. and through his influence I became a Dental Surgeon in the Mustapha Pasha Barracks Rahmle Alexandria. I was there for over a year. After that I went to Madras, India. This was in November 1911. In Madras I became Dental Sergeon to General Hospital in Madras, my superior being Major Badcock R.A.M.C. I remained in this employ for about 4 or 5 months and then I established myself at Montrode, Madras. Major Badcock was displeased at my leaving and only gave me a certificate "for a few weeks". I remained in Madras until 1913 when I sold my goodwill to a Dr.Halar for R.2000. From there I returned to Egypt, in February 1913 where I was seeking employment but could not get a suitable position. In the beginning of 1914 I bought a whole Dental outfit at Alexandria(receipts produced). I remained the whole time in either Alexandria or Cairo. In the beginning of 1914 I went to Singapore and established myself in Battery Road, Macalisters Building. I had spent

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2/7/17

the most of my money in establishing myself, and when War broke out I had no means to leave Singapore, so I became acquainted with a man named M.Schratter an Austrian Subject at the Van Wijk Hotel. This man proposed to advance me enough money to establish myself in Shanghai and pay my passage if I would take him in as a partner. I agreed to this, and left Singapore by a P & O Steamer. I obtained my ticket by producing a card of my brother's, a Roumanian Subject who occupies a position in Singapore. I arrived in Shanghai in the early part of September 1914. I stayed at the Grand Hotel.
A few days after I arrived, I went to the Austrian Consulate, and explained that I wished to establish myself as a Dutch Sergeon with my partner. I had not enough documents to establish my nationality and on the assurance of two bona fide witnesses, Schratter and his nephew, he registered me. I started in business at 34 Nanking Road in the middle of September. At the end of November and the beginning of December I came to know that my partner was a man of very bad character. This was told me by several of my patients. I then went to my Consul and asked him to get a dissolution of partnership, and on the 28th of December I paid Schratter Tls.1000 to dissolve the partnership; this was the amount he advanced. I had to borrow this money from different parties. Since that time I have been by myself. At the end of March 1915 the Chinaman from whom I purchased the furniture on an instalment basis began to give me trouble. I went to my Consul who ordered me to return the furniture within four hours upon payment of the amount already paid less 10% for wear and tear. I then went to an auction shop in Kiangse Road. It was carried on by Ettinger. I purchased some furniture for $205. This was the first time I had met Ettinger. After being convinced that the furniture

which was delivered to me was not what I had bought, I had an argument with Ettinger. Since that time I had never spoken to him. About 3 or 4 months later I heard that Ettinger was in the employ of the German Consulate as a secret service man. I heard that he was under Dr.Voretzsch and was making Russian subjects, German protected subjects, for payment. This was well known to the Police Authorities. One day in the beginning of 1916 I was shown a Russian passport, the filled-in portion of which had been washed with acid so that it could be filled in by any person. This was shown to me by a German client. He did not give me his real name, and the passport was written in Russian, which language I am unable to read. He asked my opinion about it. I saw immediately that it was a washed passport, as the paper was slightly damaged and the ink was fresh. I warned him, and told him that it was too dangerous to run the risk, so he went to the German Authorities and told them that it was too dangerous for him to travel on that passport as it could be clearly seen that it was forged. They asked him who had told him that, and asked why he did not detect that when it was given to him. Being an officer, he had to confess that I had told him. I was then called to the German Chancellor (Gatien) and he asked me for an explanation as to how I had detected the forgery. I said that it was very poorly done, and that if they could not do anything better than that they should not put a person in a position of such risk. He then asked me what they could do, as they had different officers in Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking who had to be sent home, some of whom had escaped from Siberian Camps; so I told him to find original neutral passports and to print them in Shanghai and work them out properly so as to make it impossible to detect a forgery. I then left. About a

fortnight later an Officer came to me but did not give me his proper name. He said he lived at the German Club and begged me to assist him as he was sent by the German Authorities. He asked me to procure for him a good passport. A few days before that, a loafer came to beg and I asked him what nationality he was, and he said he was a Roumanian. I asked for his documents and he showed me a Spanish Passport on which was written:-"Il Consul General de Espana at Shanghai". This was the top line and on the next line:- "Il Regnio de Romanea in Bata". The passport was in the name of Kobaka. I returned this document to him and gave him 40 cts. I did not see him until later, after my interview with the German Officer, when I saw him in the Public Gardens. He came to me again and I asked him where he was living and he told me in some Chinese hotel. I asked him where I could find him in case I needed him and he told me at a Chinese barber's shop in the Tientsing Road. Late one afternoon about 5.30 the Officer came again and said that I must do my best to get him a passport. I took him to the Public Gardens and looked for the man but I could not find him anywhere till I heard he was working in the Casual Ward. I went the same evening with this officer to the Casual Ward where I met a Mr.Harris. He received me in his drawing room and offered us a drink. I asked him if there was a man of the name of Kobaka in his ward, he asked us why we wanted him and we said we had a job for him and he must leave to-night. He said if I could be sure that Kobaka would have somewhere to sleep, he would let him out. We gave him our assurance that the man would be in good hands, and on account of that Mr.Harris gave the man over to our charge. We took the man and when we got into the street

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I asked him if he had his passport with him, and he said No. I then asked him where it was and he said he had left it in the Ward with his clothes. He returned immediately to the Ward, and after about 10 minutes brought his clothes with the passport. I handed over the passport to the officer and we took Kobaka to the Tollefsen Hotel, where we paid for his board and lodging for the time being. As we had had no dinner, the officer invited me to Neuman's Restaurant where he we had dinner. The following day the officer came in the morning and asked me if I had said anything about printing to the German Authorities, and asked if this passport could not be printed. I told him that unless the German Consulate agreed to it, I would not do it. As I had seen with my own eyes at C.berthel's Office an similar passport(Russian) also forged withw the stamp, seal and signature in perfect condition, which was a very good forgery, I thought the same could be done with the Spanish passport. The officer went away and took the passport with him. In the afternoon I was called to the German Consulate when I was told that it was quite safe and that I may do it for the man. The Officer then told me that I could have it done for him and to go to a Printer and he would pay all the expenses. I went to a printer who carries on business opposite the Central Police Station and he made all the paper stamps. It took his 4 or 5 days to do it. I can recognise the photograph which was forged if I see it. I got back the original passport filled in one blank pass with a typewriter as the original was, ande returned the original to Kobaka for the use of his passport. The officer gave Kobaka $50 and paid his Hotel bill and paid my expenses which were about $36. This took place in the early part of 1916 about March. At the same time Mr.Berthel an Austrian, used to furnish the German Authorities wirh forgies of two visies, one made by the

British Authorities and one by the Russian Authorities. After that similar passports with visies were distributed and photos were received from Peking and Tientsin and passports were made in Shanghai by the German and Austrian Authorities and returned to Peking and Tientsin and other places. Afterwards the German Authorities thought that there were too many Spanish passports in circulation, and that it was safer to take another passport and to make it the same as the Spanish one. They obtained a Norwegian passport. I do not know how they got it. I obtained a copy of the original. I obtained the original Norwegian Passport from Mr.Schaller in the German Consulate who was in charge of the Public Investigation Department. He sent for me about May or June 1916 and asked me to get it reproduced. I went to the same place and was told that the work was done by stone in Lythographic work. He said he could not do it, so I had to find a man who specialised in stone work. I went from one Chinaman to another until one advised me to go to a man in Sinza Road who was a big paper merchant and a maker of lottery tickets and such things in stone engraving. I believe he has some Japanese assistants. I went there at night and saw him and we made a verbal contract for six dollars a copy. He made 12 copies and this a photograph of a copy (See Captain s's photo of a Norwegian passport) I paid him $26 in advance. I got the copies, obtained the balance of the money from Mr.Gatien, German Chancellor,- paid the bill- and the documents I kept in my safe. I showed them to the German Authorities - they were very satisfied. They have them back to me to keep in my safe. They did not want them in the Consulate. From time to time the German Consulate sent me a photograph of a man for whom they wanted a passport. I filled in the passport only with picture seals and stamps. The seals and stamps I got made by the man in

Foochow Road. Only four or five of these passportse were used. About the 20th of June 1916 at tiffin time Mr.Rottman came to 43 Boone Road, a boarding house in which I was living, looking for a man named A.Landau. We said he was not there so he sat down at the tiffin table and introduced himself to me and started a conversation. He at once said he was in the British Intelligence Department and could do marvellous things. He said he wanted his teeth fixed. In the course of conversation he found out that I was a dentist. He said "I will come one of these days to have my teeth fixed". Later on two or three days after I met him in the street and asked him why he had not come. He said,"Well, to-morrow at 5 o'clock I shall be in your office." Just prior to this (the time I knew Rottman) a Greek came to my Office and informed me that there were a number of Koreans in Shanghai who were prepared to plot for the destruction of munitions in Harbin and Vladivostock provided that they could induce the German Government to announce that they would restore Korea to the Koreans after the war. The Greek's name was A.Loverdos. I informed him that I would inform the German Authorities of the matter and let him know.

I went to Mr.Gatien and informed him, of my information. He told me that I had better talk to Mr. Schaller. and he called him downstairs to his room (this was about the beginning of May 1916). When he came down he asked me to go to his room upstairs as the matter interested him. I went upstairs with him and told him roughly the story which the Greek had told me. He told me to ask the Greek to meet him at my office next day at 5 p.m. with the Koreans. As a matter of fact Mr.Schaller was very punctual at my Office the following day. When he arrived the Greek and two Koreans were there. One was an elderly man with eye-glasses and he could only speak a certain Chinese dialect. The other one was a better educated man and pretended to have been at

the German Legation at Berlin. He spoke French fluently and was able to write French. He also spoke a few words of German but pretended to have forgotten it. Mr.Schaller speaks French, Italian and English. They set out the whole plot interpreted by the Greek who speaks Chinese and Italian. There was an intermittent conversation in Italian, French and Chinese between the Greek, myself,Schaller and the Koreans. I had very little to say, I was only listening to the whole thing. The result of the conversation was that the Korean and the Greek agreed to do anything the German Government would propose that they should do, if the German Government would give them an assurance that they would assist them after the war to get back Korea for the Koreans.
Mr. Schaller told them that he wanted to know who the people were and the Korean who spoke French, promised to show him his photo in uniform when he was employed in Berlin in the Korean Legation. During the interview Mr.Schaller intimated that the German Government would greatly prefer that the stores of ammunition in Harbin and Vladivostock should be destroyed and so prevent their import into Europe. He suggested that they should destroy the Railway rolling factory and to destroy the Railway signalling apparatus, which is American and which cannot be obtained in Russia. He also suggested that they should open the screws on the rails, to cut the telegraph, telephone and electric wires and if this was done they should try and get to the camps where the prisoners were interned. He promised to give them the names of the Superior Officers to whom they may appeal and make secret arrangements with them that on a certain night they would murder the guards and release the prisoners and take plans from Shanghai with them to hand over to the officers so that they could come into Korean territory and if it was not safe enough for them there, to bring them into Chinese territory. The whole of the arrangements were completed

in a single meeting. There were many meetings. It took about fourteen days to complete the arrangements, the final arrangement being that the Greek should receive $1500 for his and a friend's travelling expenses and a third man(a Korean) who was supposed to be previously engaged on the Railway Department of the Russian Government. After that Mr.Schaller told the Greek(in my presence) that if he would come to the German Consulate he would hand over $1500 to him. The Greek refused to go because he said that opposite the Astor House there was a British Intelligence Department man who took photos of people who went into the German Consulate. I then suggested to Mr.Schaller that he should bring the money to my office and hand the money to the Greek. Mr.Schaller said that he was rather busy and asked me to come to the German Consulate. Sunday was the last meeting in my Office on the day of . I got the money from Mr.Schaller at his office in the presence of Mr.Schobbs, his assistant, and gave him a temporary receipt, and I took a blank form from the Consulate receipt book with his knowledge for the purpose of obtaining a receipt from the Greek. I went back to my Office, showed the Greek the money and told him he would have to fill in the receipt as I had to show it to Mr.Schaller in order to get back my temporary one. He did so, and I handed him the money. In the evening I went to the German Club and handed Mr.Schaller the receipt upon his undertaking to hand me back mine the next day. He has never done so. I asked him on several occasions to hand it back to me but he has not done so yet. He said he had destroyed it as it was of no use to him as he had the Greek's receipt. After this and before I met Rottman the Greek and the Koreans left. When they left they had instructions to address all correspondence to Mrs.Smith c/p German Post Office. For about

14 days no letters or correspondence was received. I asked Mr.Schaller on several occasions the reason why no letters had been received. Mr.Schaller replied that either they had not yet arrived or that they had not made their arrangements perfect. After that I received a registered letter addtessed to Mrs.Smith. It said that the Greek had some trouble in Mukden and had to return to Peking where he had an interview with the Korean Minister, and had so far settled matters with the Korean Minister. Three or four days afterwards, a letter came saying that an arrangement was made with the Korean coolies in different villages on the railway, only that they had to be supported with enough provisions until they would be able to obtain provisions by means of force, and for that purpose the Greek asked for a further advance of another $1200 or thereabouts. When I received the letter I handed it over to Mr.Schaller as usual. Mr.Schaller said he would consider the matter and let me know. The next day Mr.Schaller told me he spoke to Mr.Knipping about it, and he said that he did not think any more money should be advanced, and to remind the Greek and his companions that he was to get a certain percentage of the damage done and that nothing further could be advanced until something had been done. Before I wrote a reply to the Greek, a telegram was received from the Greek asking why I had not answered and requested me to show this to the German Authorities. On the same day I wrote to the Greek after showing his telegram to Mr.Schaller who approved of it. The letter contained more or less what I had been instructed to say. After 5 days later, I got a letter written in French explaining why the Greek found that the $1500 was not enough and to wire immediately the decision of the German Authorities. I went again to Mr. Schaller and showed him the letter and he said it would

be better to lose $1500 than any more. I did not reply to the Greek. Two or three days later the Korean came to me and brought a letter to Dr.Voretzsch which I handed over to Mr.Schaller. Mr. Schaller came to my Office where the letter was handed over. The letters were supposed to have been from the Korean Ministers at Peking. At the end of this interview Mr.Schaller said that he would communicate with the Korean through me. The next the Korean came to me and asked if I had any reply. I rang up Mr.Schaller and he said he would let me know during the day. I told the Korean he had better come the next day when I could give him a definite reply. Mr.Schaller came and told me the same day that Mr.Kapping stuck to his previous view and would do nothing until they could prove they had done something. The next day the Korean came to see me, by appointment, I had already by this time come in touch with Rottman. I asked Rottmann to be there at the same time, where he saw the Korean(the one who spoke French). I do not remember how it came about, but one day Rottman took me to see Captain Seigne at his house after 5 p.m. It was about June or July 1916. About this time I was fixing passports for the German Authorities. I think I told Captain Seigne about the passports at the first interview. Captain Seigne asked for a specimen of the false passports which were passing through my hands. I showed him one for Nielsen. Nielsen had come to me and said he had been sent by the German Consulate and wished to leave by the Empress of Russia for America. The next day I sent a duplicate of the passport I had made out for Nielsen. I handed it to Rottman to deliver to Captain Seigne. He returned it I think in a few days through Rottman who also gave me a cheque for Tls.100 which I refused and said that Tls.100 wont make or break me, I don't

want it. It was persecuted by my own Authorites, that was why, I went over to Captain Seigne, I never was friendly to the German or Austrian Authorities when I came to my full sense of responsibility. All my information as a rule went through Rottman to Captain Seigne,as I did not like to go to his Office very often as I was afraid of being seen by German spys. The first time I went to Captain Seigne's house in Jessfield Road, when we came out Rottman invited me to St.George's Farm to have a glass of beer. When I was coming out the first person who saw me was the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate, who did not speak to me but gave me a suspicious look. I did not think anything of it, but took the tramcar and went into town. I continued my duty to Captain Seigne as I had promised. The only persons so far as I know, who were aware of what I was doing, were Rottman and Captain Seigne. During this time Rottman was having his teeth fixed at my surgery, and being an intimate friend, as I thought, I made no charges. I continued to give information to Rottman for transmission to Captain Seigne who paid the rent of my offices on several occasions. On the night of the 27th or 28th of August 1916 about 3.30a.m. I met Nielsen with a Custom's Official named Williams or Williamson coming up in a Chinese Lighter and carrying a big case about 1 metre high and the same breadth. This was on the French Bund near the Native City. I knew there was a case of ammunition due to arrive from Hankow as I had heard it spoken of at the German Club. Williams or Williamson was a man who boasted that he was in receipt of a large income and has since been dismissed from the Customs for failure of duty. Nielsen asked me what I was doing and I said that I was suffering from insomnia and I was just having a walk to try and tire myself so that I could sleep. I followed

them as close as posible to try and find out where they were taking the box. They had two coolies to carry the box. They put it in a hand cart. I found that the box was taken to Jinkee Road to the back door of the German Club, where a man whom I suspected to a Mr. From took delivery of the box and took it into the Club. I went home as I did not want to be seen again. I did not communicate this to Captain Seigne at once as I did not want to say anything until I had a complete story. The next day was the 18th of August when the Austrian and German Consulates were closed on account of the late Emperor's birthday. On that day I happened to meet Nielsen and Williamson at Neuman's Bar about 11.30 a.m. I did not speak to them. I had a glass of beer and walked out. The next day about 8.30a.m. a telephone message came to Dr. Cox's house, let to a Mrs.Stemberg, where I was staying, that I should go to the office immediately as the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate wanted to see me. I went at once to the office where I met the Secretary at the door. He told me the Consul-General wanted to see me. I asked him why and he said he did not know as it might be a private affair between myself and the Consul-General. When I went to the Consulate I had to wait five or ten minutes. I noticed that everybody looked at me with suspicion. I did not suspect that anybody had given me away. About 10 minutes later I was brought into the Vice Consul's room where the Imperial Chancellor of the German Consulate was, Leon Max Schaller, with his assistant Mr.Schopp and the Austrian Vice Consul Mr.A.Kunz. They asked me if I knew why I was there and I said no. They said I was there for breaking certain paragraphs of the Law and told me the number which I do not remember. I asked them for an explanation of the meaning of the paragraph and they said that the meaning of

the paragraph was that being entrusted with Government money I had converted it to my own use. They had the receipt and correspondence which proved clearly that I had handed over the money to the Greek. The Vice Consul walked out, came back in about 5 minutes and said that I had been arrested. I protested against it and the Consul General was then called in. He said that there were other charges against me which they had to enquire into. Outside were waiting two German Detectives (Deitrich & Halmert). In the meantime a Motor Car was called and the two detectives the Vice Consul, the Secretary Mr. Schaller, Mr. Schopp his assistant and myself went to my surgery at 34 Nanking Road where all my papers were searched and all blank passports stamps etc were seized. The passports and stamps were hidden so that the German Detectives could not see them. After they had made a thorough search the papers were tied up in a towel or newspaper and after that they took me to my residence, 39 North Soochow Road and further searched there finding nothing of importance. After that only the two German detectives and the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate drove me in the same car to the French Bund and the matter was only a matter of a few days and that any citizen could be arrested on suspicion. I was put on board a sampan and taken to the German steamer "Meida" and handed over there to two other detectives who were in charge of several prisoners. I was not allowed to talk to anybody. I was kept on board and watched by two detectives Bierbaum and Baumck. Rumours were spread in town that I had committed suicide. Many different ways were mentioned, some said I had drowned myself, some that I had shot myself, and another that I had been shot by a detective. Rumours were so prevemt that the German Consulate sent on board the steamer Inspector Helmert to ascertain the truth.

When I was in custody my wife was called nearly every day to the German Consulate and asked different questions, and she said she did not know anything I did, as I never disclosed any of my affairs to her. She said on several occasions Ettinger was very busy at the Austrian Consulate producing witnesses against me which were not competent, and after 3 weeks, about the 7th of September, I was released by the Austrian Authorities upon the condition that I would not leave Shanghai without their knowledge and would not speak or take revenge of any kind against both Governments, and on taking that oath I was released. I asked them to publish in the papers the fact that I was innocently arrested so that I could get back my character. They refused to do that and said that if the German and Austrian community saw me at liberty they would understand that I was not guilty of any offence whatever. Wanting to communicate with Captain Seigne, I went to Mr. Boyes of Boyes & Bassett and asked him to telephone to Captain Seigne stating I wanted to see him. He did so, and Captain Seigne came to see me at Boyes & Bassett's premises, Captain Seigne said he was glad to see me out of trouble and I explained to him more or less why I was arrested. Captain Seigne asked me about my financial condition and promised to send me Tls.200, which he did. As I was always in touch with Japanese Ammunition brokers two or three days after my release a Japanese broker came to me and asked if I knew anywho wanted to buy ammunition. I said "Yes" and made an appointment with him at 7.30 or 8.00 in the evening. In the meantime I told Captain Seigne about it through Mr.Boyes and so far as I know Captain Seigne communicated with Captain Hilton Johnson and as a matter of fact in the afternoon a Municipal Detective came to me and in the presence of Mr. Boyes made arrangements with me to call at 7.30 or 8 o'clock

in the evening at my house No.39 North Soochow Road where I was expecting a Japanese broker. The Japanese Broker came and I went with him and a Detective followed us to Helen Terrace North Szechuen Road Extension where I was introduced to the supposed Japanese owner. It took over half an hour to make arrangements with them. They told me the ammunition was not there but in Nanzing Road. When I came out I did not see the Detective. I went with the Japanese where I convinced myself of the existence of the ammunition. I then went back to Helen Terrace to find the detective but could not see him anywhere. I had promised to bring the buyer at 10 p.m. I went to the North Szechuen Road Police Station where I enquired about the Detective. The Sergeant on duty a thin person with a lame leg pretended to know all about it and I told him I wished to see the detective. I do not remember his name. He rang him up on the phone and I gave him all necessary instructions. The Police made a raid on the house about 10.30 the same evening in Nanzing Road just behind Ettinger's house. The raid was carried out so badly that the Japanese had time to remove most of the ammunition and the Police only found a few Brownings and some ammunition, this I heard the next day. One or two Japanese were charged for being unlawfully in possession of arms, one I believe got two months. The next day a Japanese woman went to my Consul and reported to him that I was working for the British Authorities, and told him what had happened the previous evening. As a matter of fact the public were warned in the Japanese papers that a man of the name of Max Kindler was a British Government spy. My Consul called me and asked me about it and told me that a woman had come to him complaining about me and gave me to understand that he knew everything about my doings and there was not a single thing which I had done or will do that was not known to him. I denied everything and asked him

for proof and he said that the day would come when he would have proof in his hands. I replied that when he got that he could punish me. I then left. I found out later that the Japanese woman was one kept by a man named Kopplin a German subject. I believe he is no longer protected by the German Consulate. I informed Captain Seigne about everything that had happened and I continued my best to obtain information for Captain Seigne. As the Austrian and German Community were suspicious of me it was very difficult for me to find out anything. One day when I came into the Club the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate informed me that several members objected to me and that I had better stay away. As Rottman saw that I could not give any more information to Captain Seigne he approached me about January of this year and asked me to confirm everything he said, in fact he asked me to put a story together as follows:- "That their exists a system of basis for submarines and other hostile bases in Batavia." He asked me to say that I had heard this. He told me a great deal more but I cannot remember all he said. I said I would not do so. He told me he was my superior and if I did not do so he would try and get me out of Captain Seigne's good graces. He said if I listened to him and did as he told me he could obtain more money and I could still remain on the same good terms with Captain Seigne. I repeated that I could not do it. I then informed Captain Seigne about it. I also told Mr. Boyes that Rottman wanted me to repeat stories which I did not and could not repeat. After that Rottman got angry with me and tried to do me every possible harm. As a matter of fact in the Savoy Hotel (about February) I went into one room where I thought I could get informarion for Captain Seigne, and as I came into the room I found Rottman. When I went in he went out. After about 5 minutes he came back and in the presence of 4 or 5 gentlemen he made statements showing me to be one of the

worst characters in the world. He said I took money from Captain Seigne, that I was a British Spy, he could prove it by the cheques he cashed for me and other matters of a similar nature. The people I was with were Russian and Turks known to Ettinger. I did not reply, I waited for a while and Rottman went out. The persons there told him that as he had spoken to let me say something, then Rottman went out. I went to Captain Seigne and told him about this. The same evening two Austrians came to me at my office and told me to be careful as I was playing with fire and if the Austrian Authorities listened to what Rottman had told them I would get into a Hell of a fix. I begged them not to say anything more and I denied everything. One day after this I found out that there was a wireless on the Austrian steamers. I told this to Captain Seigne and as I was coming out of Captain Seigne's office I saw Rottman speaking to a man with a beard, he (Rottman) was very angry with me and called me names. I reported the incident to Captain Seigne later and he told me it was alright. I have not spoken to Rottman for about 5 months. I heard about Ettinger's arrest about the first or second of June. I happened to be walking in Yangtsepoo about 5.30 or 6 p.m. and was stopped by a lady who asked me if I was Mr.Kindler. She told me to be careful as Rottman had told her that he would injure me in any way he could.

C. I. D.
I. O. [illegible]
No. 1265
Date 28/6/17

Statement of Max Kindler, 8th June 1917.

I am a Dentist residing lately at 34 Nanking Road, (above Boyes Basset & Co). I sold my office two months ago to Dr.Cameron, since when I have been residing at 63 Broadway Terrace, but for the last two days at the French Hotel.

I was born in Braela in Roumania in 1886, my father being Austrian and my mother Dutch. I was educated in Vienna and Berlin. I took my Dental Degrees in Berlin. After I got my degrees I practiced in Vienna as an Assistant in 1906 for 8 months. From Vienna I went to Bucharest. I remained in Bucharest for 13 or 14 months during the Exposition. In Bucharest I was a Dental Surgeon assisting Dr.Lempard (Dentist de la Court Royal). From Bucharest I travelled for about 5 months through the Holy Land, Turkey, Greece and Egypt. I settled in Egypt (1908) where I was first an assistant to Dr. Bacer in Alexandria. After some time I became acquainted with Lt.Col. Maxwell, R.A.M.C. and through his influence I became a Dental Surgeon in the Mustapha Pasha Barracks Rahmle Alexandria. I was there for over a year. After that I went to Madras, India. This was in November 1911. In Madras I became Dental Sergeon to General Hospital in Madras, my superior being Major Badcock R.A.M.C. I remained in this employ for about 4 or 5 months and then I established myself at Montrode, Madras. Major Badcock was displeased at my leaving and only gave me a certificate "for a few weeks". I remained in Madras until 1913 when I sold my goodwill to a Dr.Halar for R.2000. From there I returned to Egypt, in February 1913 where I was seeking employment but could not get a suitable position. In the beginning of 1914 I bought a whole Dental outfit at Alexandria(receipts produced). I remained the whole time in either Alexandria or Cairo. In the beginning of 1914 I went to Singapore and established myself in Battery Road, Macalisters Building. I had spent

the most of my money in establishing myself, and when War broke out I had no means to leave Singapore, so I became acquainted with a man named H.Schrattor an Austrian Subject at the Van Wijk Hotel. This man proposed to advance me enough money to establish myself in Shanghai and pay my passage if I would take him in as a partner. I agreed to this, and left Singapore by a P & O Steamer. I obtained my ticket by producing a card of my brother's, a Roumanian Subject who occupied a position in Singapore. I arrived in Shanghai in the early part of September 1914. I stayed at the Grand Hotel.
A few days after I arrived, I went to the Austrian Consulate, and explained that I wished to establish myself as a Dutch Surgeon with my partner. I had not enough documents to establish my nationality and on the assurance of two bona fide witnesses, Schrattor and his nephew, he registered me. I started in business at 34 Nanking Road in the middle of September. At the end of November and the beginning of December I came to know that my partner was a man of very bad character. This was told me by several of my patients. I then went to my Consul and asked him to get a dissolution of partnership, and on the 28th of December I paid Schrattor Tls.1000 to dissolve the partnership; this was the amount he advanced. I had to borrow this money from different parties. Since that time I have been by myself. At the end of March 1915 the Chinaman from whom I purchased the furniture on an instalment basis began to give me trouble. I went to my Consul who ordered me to return the furniture within four hours upon payment of the amount already paid less 10% for wear and tear. I then went to an auction shop in Kiangse Road. It was carried on by Ettinger. I purchased some furniture for $205. This was the first time I had met Ettinger. After being convinced that the furniture

which was delivered to me was not what I had bought, I had an argument with Ettinger. Since that time I had never spoken to him. About 3 or 4 months later I heard that Ettinger was in the employ of the German Consulate as a secret service man. I heard that he was under Dr.Voretzsch and was making Russian subjects, German protected subjects, for payment. This was well known to the Police Authorities. One day in the beginning of 1916 I was shown a Russian passport, the filled-in portion of which had been washed with acid so that it could be filled in by an person. This was shown to me by a German client. He did not give me his real name, and the passport was written in Russian,which language I am unable to read. He asked my opinion about it. I saw immediately that it was a washed passport, as the paper was slightly damaged and the ink was fresh. I warned him, and told him that it was too dangerous to run the risk, so he went to the German Authorities and told them that it was too dangerous for him to travel on that passport as it could be clearly seen that it was forged. They asked him who had told him that, and asked why he did not detect that when it was given to him. Being an officer, he had to confess that I had told him. I was then called to the German Chancellor (Gatien) and he asked me for an explanation as to how I had detected the forgery. I said that it was very poorly done, and that if they could not do anything better than that they should not put a person in a position of such risk. He then asked me what they could do, as they had different officers in Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking who had to be sent home, some of whom had escaped from Siberian Camps; so I told him to find original neutral passports and to print them in Shanghai and work them out properly so as to make it impossible to detect a forgery. I then left. About a

fortnight later an Officer came to me but did not give me his proper name. He said he lived at the German Club and begged me to assist him as he was sent by the German Authorities. He asked me to procure for him a good passport. A few days before that, a loafer came to beg and I asked him what nationality he was, and he said he was a Roumanian. I asked for his documents and he showed me a Spanish Passport on which was written:-"Il Consul General de Espana at Shanghai". This was the top line and on the next line:- "Il Regnio de Romanea in Esta". The passport was in the name of Kobaka. I returned this document to him and gave him 40 cts. I did not see him until later, after my interview with the German Officer, when I saw him in the Public Gardens. He came to me again and I asked him where he was living and he told me in some Chinese hotel. I asked him where I could find him in case I needed him and he told me at a Chinese barber's shop in the Tien Sing Road. Late one afternoon about 8.30 the Officer came again and said that I must do my best to get him a passport. I took him to the Public Gardens and looked for the man but I could not find him anywhere till I heard he was working in the Casual Ward. I went the same evening with this officer to the Casual Ward where I met a Mr. Harris. He received me in his drawing room and offered us a drink. I asked him if there was a man of the name of Kobaka in his ward, he asked us why we wanted him and we said we had a job for him and he must leave to-night. He said if I could be sure that Kobaka would have somewhere to sleep, he would let him out. We gave him our assurance that the man would be in good hands, and on account of that Mr. Harris gave the man over to our charge. We took the man and when we got into the street

I asked him if he had his passport with him, and he said No. I then asked him where it was and he said he had left it in the Ward with his clothes. He returned immediately to the Ward, and after about 10 minutes brought his clothes with the passport. I handed over the passport to the officer and we took Kobaka to the Tolleffsen Hotel, where we paid for his board and lodging for the time being. As we had had no dinner, the officer invited me to Nouman's Restaurant where he we had dinner. The following day the officer came in the morning and asked me if I had said anything about printing to the German Authorities, and asked if this passport could not be printed. I told him that unless the German Consulate agreed to it, I would not do it. As I had seen with my own eyes at C.Berthel's Office an similar passport(Russian) also forged withw the stamp, seal and signature in perfect condition, which was a very good forgery, I thought the same could be done with the Spanish passport. The officer went away and took the passport with him. In the afternoon I was called to the German Consulate when I was told that it was quite safe and that I may do it for the man. The Officer then told me that I could have it done for him and to go to a Printer and he would pay all the expenses. I went to a printer who carries on business opposite the Central Police Station and he made all the paper stamps. It took him 4 or 5 days to do it. I can recognise the photograph which was forged if I see it. I got back the original passport filled in one blank pass with a typewriter as the original was, ande rot rnod the original to Kobaka for the use of his passport. The officer gave Kobaka $50 and paid his Hotel Bill and paid my expenses which were about $26. This took place in the early part of 1916 about March. At the same time Mr.Berthel an Austrian, used to furnish the German Authorities wirh forgies of two visies, one made by the

British Authorities and one by the Russian Authorities. After that similar passports with visies were distributed and photos were received from Peking and Tientsin and passports were made in Shanghai by the German and Austrian Authorities and returned to Peking and Tientsin and other places. Afterwards the German Authorities thought that there were too many Spanish passports in circulation, and that it was safer to take another passport and to make it the same as the Spanish one. They obtained a Norwegian passport. I do not know how they got it. I obtained a copy of the original. I obtained the original Norwegian Passport from Mr.Schaller in the German Consulate who was in charge of the Public Investigation Department. He sent for me about May or June 1916 and asked me to get it reproduced. I went to the same place and was told that the work was done by stone in Lythographic work. He said he could not do it, so I had to find a man who specialised in stone work. I went from one Chinaman to another until one advised me to go to a man in Sinza Road who was a big paper merchant and a maker of lottery tickets and such things in stone engraving. I believe he has some Japanese assistants. I went there at night and saw him and we made a verbal contract for six dollars a copy. He made 12 copies and this a photograph of a copy (See Captain s's photo of a Norwegian passport) I paid him $36 in advance. I got the copies, obtained the balance of the money from Mr.Gatien, German Chancellor,- paid the bill- and the documents I kept in my safe. I showed them to the German Authorities they were very satisfied. They have them back to me to keep in my safe. They did not want them in the Consulate. From time to time the German Consulate sent me a photograph of a man for whom they wanted a passport. I filled in the passport only with picture seals and stamps. The seals and stamps I got made by the man in

Foochow Road. Only four or five of these passports were used. About the 20th of June 1916 at tiffin time Mr.Rottman came to 43 Boone Road, a boarding house in which I was living, looking for a man named A.Landau. We said he was not there so he sat down at the tiffin table and introduced himself to me and started a conversation. He at once said he was in the British Intelligence Department and could do marvellous things. He said he wanted his teeth fixed. In the course of conversation he found out that I was a dentist. He said "I will come one of these days to have my teeth fixed". Later on two or three days after I met him in the street and asked him why he had not come. He said,"Well, to-morrow at 5 o'clock I shall be in your office." Just prior to this (the time I knew Rottman) a Greek came to my Office and informed me that there were a number of Koreans in Shanghai who were prepared to plot for the destruction of munitions in Harbin and Vladivostock provided that they could induce the German Government to announce that they would restore Korea to the Koreans after the war. The Greek's name was A.Lovordos. I informed him that I would inform the German Authorities of the matter and let him know.

I went to Mr.Gation and informed him, of my information. He told me that I had better talk to Mr. Schaller. and he called him downstairs to his room (this was about the beginning of May 1916). When he came down he asked me to go to his room upstairs as the matter interested him. I went upstairs with him and told him roughly the story which the Greek had told me. He told me to ask the Greek to meet him at my office next day at 5 p.m. with the Korean. As a matter of fact Mr.Schaller was very punctual at my Office the following day. When he arrived the Greek and two Koreans were there. One was an elderly man with eye-glasses and he could only speak a certain Chinese dialect. The other one was a better educated man and pretended to have been at

the German Legation at Berlin. He spoke French fluently and was able to write French. He also spoke a few words of German but pretended to have forgotten it. Mr.Schaller speaks French, Italian and English. They set out the whole plot interpreted by the Greek who speaks Chinese and Italian. There was an intermittent conversation in Italian, French and Chinese between the Greek, myself,Schaller and the Koreans. I had very little to say, I was only listening to the whole thing. The result of the conversation was that the Korean and the Greek agreed to do anything the German Government would propose that they should do, if the German Government would give them an assurance that they would assist them after the war to get back Korea for the Koreans.
Mr. Schaller told them that he wanted to know who the people were and the Korean who spoke French, promised to show him his photo in uniform when he was employed in Berlin in the Korean Legation. During the interview Mr.Schaller intimated that the German Government would greatly prefer that the stores of ammunition in Harbin and Vladivostock should be destroyed and so prevent their import into Europe. He suggested that they should destroy the Railway rolling Factory and to destroy the Railway signalling apparatus, which is American and which cannot be obtained in Russia. He also suggested that they should open the screws on the rails, to cut the telegraph, telephone and electric wires and if this was done they should try and get to the camps where the prisoners were intermed. He promised to give them the names of the Superior Officers to whom they may appeal and make secret arrangements with them that on a certain night they would murder the guards and release the prisoners and take plans from Shanghai with them to hand over to the officers so that they could come into Korean territory and if it was not safe enough for them there, to bring them into Chinese territory. The whole of the arrangements were completed

in a single meeting. There were many meetings. It took about fourteen days to complete the arrangements, the final arrangement being that the Greek should receive $1500 for his and a friend's travelling expenses and a third man(a Korean) who was supposed to be previously engaged om the Railway Department of the Russian Government. After that Mr.Schaller told the Greek(in my presence) that if he would come to the German Consulate he would hand over $1500 to him. The Greek refused to go because he said that opposite the Astor House there was a British Intelligence Department man who took photos of people who went into the German Consulate. I then suggested to Mr.Schaller that he should bring the money to my office and hand the money to the Greek. Mr.Schaller said that he was rather busy and asked me to come to the German Consulate. Sunday was the last meeting in my Office on the day of . I got the money from Mr.Schaller at his office in the presence of Mr.Schobbs, his assistant, and gave him a temporary receipt, and I took a blank form from the Consulate receipt book with his knowledge for the purpose of obtaining a receipt from the Greek. I went back to my Office, showed the Greek the money and told him he would have to fill in the receipt as I had to show it to Mr.Schaller in order to get back my temporary one. He did so, and I handed him the money. In the evening I went to the German Club and handed Mr.Schaller the receipt upon his undertaking to hand me back mine the next day. He has never done so. I asked him on several occasions to hand it back to me but he has not done so yet. He said he had destroyed it as it was of no use to him as he had the Greek's receipt. After this and before I met Rottman the Greek and the Koreans left. When they left they had instructions to address all correspondence to Mrs.Smith c/o German Post Office. For about

14 days no letters or correspondence was received. I asked Mr.Schaller on several occasions the reason why no letters had been received. Mr.Schaller replied that either they had not yet arrived or that they had not made their arrangements perfect. After that I received a registered letter addtessed to Mrs.Smith. It said that the Greek had some trouble in Mukden and had to return to Peking where he had an interview with the Korean Minister, and had so far settled matters with the Korean Minister. Three or four days afterwards, a letter came saying that an arrangement was made with the Korean coolies in different villages on the railway, only that they had to be supported with enough provisions until they would be able to obtain provisions by means of force, and for that purpose the Greek asked for a further advance of another $1200 or thereabouts. When I received the letter I handed it over to Mr.Schaller as usual. Mr.Schaller said he would consider the matter and let me know. The next day Mr.Schaller told me he spoke to Mr.Knipping about it, and he said that he did not think any more money should be advanced, and to remind the Greek and his companions that he was to get a certain percentage of the damage done and that nothing further could be advanced until something had been done. Before I wrote a reply to the Greek, a telegram was received from the Greek asking why I had not answered and requested me to show this to the German Authorities. On the same day I wrote to the Greek after showing his telegram to Mr.Schaller who approved of it. The letter contained more or less what I had been instructed to say. After 5 days later, I got a letter written in French explaining why the Greek found that the $1500 was not enough and to wire immediately the decision of the German Authorities. I went again to Mr. Schaller and showed him the letter and he said it would

be better to lose $1500 than any more. I did not reply to the Greek. Two or three days later the Korean came to me and brought a letter to Dr.Voretzsch which I handed over to Mr.Schaller. Mr. Schaller came to my Office where the letter was handed over. The letters were supposed to have been from the Korean Ministers at Peking. At the end of this interview Mr.Schaller said that he would communicate with the Korean through me. The next the Korean came to me and asked if I had any reply. I rang up Mr.Schaller and he said he would let me know during the day. I told the Korean he had better come the next day when I could give him a definite reply. Mr.Schaller came and told me the same day that Mr.Kaiping stick to his previous view and would do nothing until they could prove they had done something. The next day the Korean came to see me, by appointment, I had already by this time come in touch with Rottman. I asked Rottmann to be there at the same time, where he saw the Korean(the one who spoke French). I do not remember how it came about, but one day Rottman took me to see Captain Seigne at his house after 5 p.m. It was about June or July 1916. About this time I was fixing passports for the German Authorities. I think I told Captain Seigne about the passports at the first interview. Captain Seigne asked for a specimen of the false passports which were passing through my hands. I showed him one for Nielsen. Nielsen had come to me and said he had been sent by the German Consulate and wished to leave by the Empress of Russia for America. The next day I sent a duplicate of the passport I had made out for Nielsen. I handed it to Rottman to deliver to Captain Seigne. He returned it I think in a few days through Rottman who also gave me a cheque for Tls.100 which I refused and said that Tls.100 wont make or break me, I don't

want it. It was persecuted by my own Authorities, that was why, I went over to Captain Seigne, I never was friendly to the German or Austrian Authorities when I came to my full sense of responsibility. All my information as a rule went through Rottman to Captain Seigne, as I did not like to go to his Office very often as I was afraid of being seen by German spys. The first time I went to Captain Seigne's house in Jessfield Road, when we came out Rottman invited me to St.George's Farm to have a glass of beer. When I was coming out the first person who saw me was the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate, who did not speak to me but gave me a suspicious look. I did not think anything of it, but took the tramcar and went into town. I continued my duty to Captain Seigne as I had promised. The only persons so far as I know, who were aware of what I was doing, were Rottman and Captain Seigne. During this time Rottman was having his teeth fixed at my surgery, and being an intimate friend, as I thought, I made no charges. I continued to give information to Rottman for transmission to Captain Seigne who paid the rent of my offices on several occasions. On the night of the 17th or 18th of August 1916 about 3.30a.m. I met Nielsen with a Custom's Official named Williams or Williamson coming up in a Chinese Lighter and carrying a big case about 1 metre high and the same breadth. This was on the French Bund near the Native City. I knew there was a case of ammunition due to arrive from Hankow as I had heard it spoken of at the German Club. Williams or Williamson was a man who boasted that he was in receipt of a large income and has since been dismissed from the Customs for failure of duty. Nielsen asked me what I was doing and I said that I was suffering from insomnia and I was just having a walk to try and tire myself so that I could sleep. I followed

them as close as possible to try and find out where they were taking the box. They had two coolies to carry the box. They put it in a hand cart. I found that the box was taken to Linkee Road to the back door of the German Club, where a man whom I suspected to a Mr. From took delivery of the box and took it into the Club. I went home as I did not want to be seen again. I did not communicate this to Captain Seigne at once as I did not want to say anything until I had a complete story. The next day was the 18th of August when the Austrian and German Consulates were closed on account of the late Emperor's birthday. On that day I happened to meet Nielsen and Williamson at Neuman's Bar about 11.30 a.m. I did not speak to them. I had a glass of beer and walked out. The next day about 8.30a.m. a telephone message came to Dr. Cox's house, let to a Mrs.Stamberg, where I was staying, that I should go to the office immediately as the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate wanted to see me. I went at once to the office where I met the Secretary at the door. He told me the Consul-General wanted to see me. I asked him why and he said he did not know as it might be a private affair between myself and the Consul-General. When I went to the Consulate I had to wait five or ten minutes. I noticed that everybody looked at me with suspicion. I did not suspect that anybody had given me away. About 10 minutes later I was brought into the Vice Consul's room where the Imperial Chancellor of the German Consulate was, Leon Max Schaller, with his assistant Mr.Schopp and the Austrian Vice Consul Mr.A.Kunz. They asked me if I knew why I was there and I said no. They said I was there for breaking certain paragraphs of the Law and told me the number which I do not remember. I asked them for an explanation of the meaning of the paragraph and they said that the meaning of

the paragraph was that being entrusted with Government money I had converted it to my own use. They had the receipt and correspondence which proved clearly that I had handed over the money to the Greek. The Vice Consul walked out, came back in about 5 minutes and said that I had been arrested. I protested against it and the Consul General was then called in. He said that there were other charges against me which they had to enquire into. Outside were waiting two German Detectives (Deitrich & Halmert). In the meantime a Motor Car was called and the two detectives the Vice Consul, the Secretary Mr. Schaller, Mr. Schopp his assistant and myself went to my surgery at 34 Nanking Road where all my papers were searched and all blank passports stamps etc were seized. The passports and stamps were hidden so that the German Detectives could not see them. After they had made a thorough search the papers were tied up in a towel or newspaper and after that they took me to my residence, 39 North Szechow Road and further searched there finding nothing of importance. After that only the two German detectives and the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate drove me in the same car to the French Bund and the matter was only a matter of a few days and that any citizen could be arrested on suspicion. I was put on board a sampan and taken to the German steamer "Heida" and handed over there to two other detectives who were in charge of several prisoners. I was not allowed to talk to anybody. I was kept on board and watched by two detectives Bierbaum and Baumok. Rumours were spread in town that I had committed suicide. Many different ways were mentioned, some said I had drowned myself, some that I had shot myself, and another that I had been shot by a detective. Rumours were so prevent that the German Consulate sent on board the steamer Inspector Helment to ascertain the truth.

When I was in custody my wife was called nearly every day to the German Consulate and asked different questions, and she said she did not know anything I did, as I never disclosed any of my affairs to her. She said on several occasions Ettinger was very busy at the Austrian Consulate producing witnesses against me which were not competent, and after 3 weeks, about the 7th of September, I was released by the Austrian Authorities upon the condition that I would not leave Shanghai without their knowledge and would not speak or take revenge of any kind against both Governments, and on taking that oath I was released. I asked them to publish in the papers the fact that I was innocently arrested so that I could get back my character. They refused to do that and said that if the German and Austrian community saw me at liberty they would understand that I was not guilty of any offence whatever. Wanting to communicate with Captain Seigne, I went to Mr. Boyes of Boyes & Masset and asked him to telephone to Captain Seigne stating I wanted to see him. He did so, and Captain Seigne came to see me at Boyes & Massett's premises. Captain Seigne said he was glad to see me out of trouble and I explained to him more or less why I was arrested. Captain Seigne asked me about my financial condition and promised to send me Tls.200, which he did. As I was always in touch with Japanese Ammunition brokers two or three days after my release a Japanese broker came to me and asked if I knew anywho wanted to buy ammunition. I said "Yes", and made an appointment with him at 7.30 or 8.00 in the evening. In the meantime I told Captain Seigne about it through Mr. Boyes and so far as I know Captain Seigne communicated with Captain Hilton Johnson and as a matter of fact in the afternoon a Municipal Detective came to me and in the presence of Mr. Boyes made arrangements with me to call at 7.30 or 8 o'clock

in the evening at my house No.39 North Soochow Road where I was expecting a Japanese broker. The Japanese Broker came and I went with him and a Detective followed us to Helen Terrace North Szechuen Road Extension where I was introduced to the supposed Japanese owner. It took over half an hour to make arrangements with them. They told me the ammunition was not there but in Nanzing Road. When I came out I did not see the Detective. I went with the Japanese where I convinded myself of the existence of the ammunition. I then went back to Helen Terrace to find the detective but could not see him anywhere. I had promised to bring the buyer at 10 p.m. I went to the North Szechuen Road Police Station where I enquired about the Detective. The Sergeant on duty a thin person with a lame leg pretended to know all about it and I told him I wished to see the detective. I do not remember his names. He rang him up on the phone and I gave him all necessary instructions. The Police made a raid on the house about 10.30 the same evening in Nanzing Road just behind Ettinger's house. The raid was carried out so badly that the Japanese had time to remove most of the ammunition and the Police only found a few Brownings and some ammunition, this I heard the next day. One or two Japanese were charged for being unlawfully in possession of arms, one I believe got two months. The next day a Japanese woman went to my Consul and reported to him that I was working for the British Authorities, and told him what had happened the previous evening. As a matter of fact the public were warned in the Japanese papers that a man of the name of Max Kindler was a British Government spy. My Consul called me and asked me about it and told me that a woman had come to him complaining about me and gave me to understand that he knew everything about my doings and there was not a single thing which I had done or will do that was not known to him. I denied everything and asked him

for proof and he said that the day would come when he would have proof in his hands. I replied that when he got that he could punish me. I then left. I found out later that the Japanese woman was one kept by a man named Kopplin a German subject. I believe he is no longer protected by the German Consulate. I informed Captain Seigne about everything that had happened and I continued my best to obtain information for Captain Seigne. As the Austrian and German Community were suspicious of me it was very difficult for me to find out anything. One day when I came into the Club the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate informed me that several members objected to me and that I had better stay away. As Rottman saw that I could not give any more information to Captain Seigne he approached me about January of this year and asked me to confirm everything he said, in fact he asked me to put a story together as follows:- "That their exists a system of basis for submarines and other hostile bases in Batavia." He asked me to say that I had heard this. He told me a great deal more but I cannot remember all he said. I said I would not do so. He told me he was my superion and if I did not do so he would try and get me out of Captain Seigne's good graces. He said if I listened to him and did as he told me he could obtain more money and I could still remain on the same good terms with Captain Seigne. I repeated that I could not do it. I then informed Captain Seigne about it. I also told Mrs Boyes that Rottman wanted me to repeat stories which I did not and could not repeat. After that Rottman got angry with me and tried to do me every possible harm. As a matter of fact in the Savoy Hotel (about February) I went into one room where I thought I could get informarion for Captain Seigne, and as I came into the room I found Rottman. When I went in he went out. After about 5 minutes he came back and in the presence of 4 or 5 gentlemen he made statements showing me to be one of the

worst characters in the world. He said I took money from Captain Seigne, that I was a British Spy, he could prove it by the cheques he cashed for me and other matters of a similar nature. The people I was with were Russian and Turks known to Ettinger. I did not reply, I waited for a while and Rottman went out. The persons there told him that as he had spoken to let me say something, then Rottman went out. I went to Captain Seigne and told him about this. The same evening two Austrians came to me at my office and told me to be careful as I was playing with fire and if the Austrian Authorities listened to what Rottman had told them I would get into a Hell of a fix. I begged them not to say anything more and I denied everything. One day after this I found out that there was a wireless on the Austrian steamers. I told this to Captain Seigne and as I was coming out of Captain Seigne's office I saw Rottman speaking to a man with a beard, he (Rottman) was very angry with me and called me names. I reported the incident to Captain Seigne Eaten and he told me it was alright. I have not spoken to Rottman for about 5 months. I heard about Ettinger's arrest about the first or second of June. I happened to be walking in Yangtsepoo about 5.30 or 6 p.m. and was stopped by a lady who asked me if I was Mr.Kindler. She told me to be careful as Rottman had told her that he would injure me in any way he could.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG.
No. 1265
Date 28/9/17

Statement of Max Kindler, 8th June 1917.

I am a Dentist residing lately at 34 Nanking Road, (above Boyes Basset & Co). I sold my office two months ago to Dr.Cameron, since when I have been residing at 63 Broadway Terrace, but for the last two days at the French Hotel.

I was born in Braela in Roumania in 1886, my father being Austrian and my mother Dutch. I was educated in Vienna and Berlin. I took my Dental Degrees in Berlin. After I got my degrees I practiced in Vienna as an Assistant in 1906 for 8 months. From Vienna I went to Bucharest. I remained in Bucharest for 13 or 14 months during the Exposition. In Bucharest I was a Dental Surgeon assisting Dr.Lempard (Dentist de la Court Royal). From Bucharest I travelled for about 5 months through the Holy Land, Turkey, Greece and Egypt. I settled in Egypt (1908) where I was first an assistant to Dr. Baeer in Alexandria. After some time I became acquainted with Lt.Col. Maxwell, R.A.M.C. and through his influence I became a Dental Surgeon in the Mustapha Pasha Barracks Rahmle Alexandria. I was there for over a year. After that I went to Madras, India. This was in November 1911. In Madras I became Dental Surgeon to General Hospital in Madras, my superior being Major Badcock R.A.M.C. I remained in this employ for about 4 or 5 months and then I established myself at Montrode, Madras. Major Badcock was displeased at my leaving and only gave me a certificate "for a few weeks". I remained in Madras until 1913 when I sold my goodwill to a Dr.Halar for R.2000. From there I returned to Egypt, in February 1913 where I was seeking employment but could not get a suitable position. In the beginning of 1914 I bought a whole Dental outfit at Alexandria(receipts produced). I remained the whole time in either Alexandria or Cairo. In the beginning of 1914 I went to Singapore and established myself in Battery Road, Macalisters Building. I had spent

the most of my money in establishing myself, and when War broke out I had no means to leave Singapore. So I became acquainted with a man named M.Schratter an Austrian Subject at the Van Wijk Hotel. This man proposed to advance me enough money to establish myself in Shanghai and pay my passage if I would take him in as a partner. I agreed to this, and left Singapore by a P & O Steamer. I obtained my ticket by producing a card of my brother's, a Roumanian Subject who occupies a position in Singapore. I arrived in Shanghai in the early part of September 1914. I stayed at the Grand Hotel.
A few days after I arrived, I went to the Austrian Consulate, and explained that I wished to establish myself as a Dutch Surgeon with my partner. I had not enough documents to establish my nationality and on the assurance of two bona fide witnesses, Schratter and his nephew, he registered me. I started in business at 34 Nanking Road in the middle of September. At the end of November and the beginning of December I came to know that my partner was a man of very bad character. This was told me by several of my patients. I then went to my Consul and asked him to get a dissolution of partnership, and on the 28th of December I paid Schratter Tls.1000 to dissolve the partnership; this was the amount he advanced. I had to borrow this money from different parties. Since that time I have been by myself. At the end of March 1915 the Chinaman from whom I purchased the furniture on an instalment basis began to give me trouble. I went to my Consul who ordered me to return the furniture within four hours upon payment of the amount already paid less 10% for wear and tear. I then went to an auction shop in Kiangse Road. It was carried on by Ettinger. I purchased some furniture for $205. This was the first time I had met Ettinger. After being convinced that the furniture

which was delivered to me was not what I had bought, I had an argument with Ettinger. Since that time I had never spoken to him. About 3 or 4 months later I heard that Ettinger was in the employ of the German Consulate as a secret service man. I heard that he was under Dr.Voretzsch and was making Russian subjects, German protected subjects, for payment. This was well known to the Police Authorities. One day in the beginning of 1918 I was shown a Russian passport, the filled-in portion of which had been washed with acid so that it could be filled in by an person. This was shown to me by a German client. He did not give me his real name, and the passport was written in Russian, which language I am unable to read. He asked my opinion about it. I saw immediately that it was a washed passport, as the paper was slightly damaged and the ink was fresh. I warned him, and told him that it was too dangerous to run the risk, so he went to the German Authorities and told them that it was too dangerous for him to travel on that passport as it could be clearly seen that it was forged. They asked him who had told him that, and asked why he did not detect that when it was given to him. Being an officer, he had to confess that I had told him. I was then called to the German Chancellor (Gatien) and he asked me for an explanation as to how I had detected the forgery. I said that it was very poorly done, and that if they could not do anything better than that they should not put a person in a position of such risk. He then asked me what they could do, as they had different officers in Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking who had to be sent home, some of whom had escaped from Siberian Camps; so I told him to find original neutral passports and to print them in Shanghai and work them out properly so as to make it impossible to detect a forgery. I then left. About a

fortnight later an Officer came to me but did not give me his proper name. He said he lived at the German Club and begged me to assist him as he was sent by the German Authorities. He asked me to procure for him a good passport. A few days before that, a loafer came to beg and I asked him what nationality he was, and he said he was a Roumanian. I asked for his documents and he showed me a Spanish Passport on which was written:-"Il Consul General de Espana at Shanghai". This was the top line and on the next line:- "Il Regnie de Romanea in Esta". The passport was in the name of Kobaka. I returned this document to him and gave him 40 cts. I did not see him until later, after my interview with the German Officer, when I saw him in the Public Gardens. He came to me again and I asked him where he was living and he told me in some Chinese hotel. I asked him where I could find him in case I needed him and he told me at a Chinese barber's shop in the Tiendong Road. Late one afternoon about 5.30 the Officer came again and said that I must do my best to get him a passport. I took him to the Public Gardens and looked for the man but I could not find him anywhere till I heard he was working in the Casual Ward. I went the same evening with this officer to the Casual Ward where I met a Mr. Harris. He received us in his drawing room and offered us a drink. I asked him if there was a man of the name of Kobaka in his ward, he asked us why we wanted him and we said we had a job for him and he must leave to-night. He said if I could be sure that Kobaka would have somewhere to sleep, he would let him out. We gave him our assurance that the man would be in good hands, and on account of that Mr. Harris gave the man over to our charge. We took the man and when we got into the street

I asked him if he had his passport with him, and he said No. I then asked him where it was and he said he had left it in the Ward with his clothes. He returned immediately to the Ward, and after about 10 minutes brought his clothes with the passport. I handed over the passport to the officer and we took Kobaka to the Tollefsen Hotel, where we paid for his board and lodging for the time being. As we had had no dinner, the officer invited me to Neuman's Restaurant where he we had dinner. The following day the officer came in the morning and asked me if I had said anything about printing to the German Authorities, and asked if this passport could not be printed. I told him that unless the German Consulate agreed to it, I would not do it. As I had seen with my own eyes at C.Berthel's Office an similar passport(Russian) also forged with the stamp, seal and signature in perfect condition, which was a very good forgery, I thought the same could be done with the Spanish passport. The officer went away and took the passport with him. In the afternoon I was called to the German Consulate when I was told that it was quite safe and that I may do it for the man. The Officer then told me that I could have it done for him and to go to a Printer and he would pay all the expenses. I went to a printer who carries on business opposite the Central Police Station and he made all the paper stamps. It took him 4 or 5 days to do it. I can recognise the photograph which was forged if I see it. I got back the original passport filled in one blank pass with a typewriter as the original was, ande returned the original to Kobaka for the use of his passport. The officer gave Kobaka $50 and paid his Hotel Bill and paid my expenses which were about $26. This took place in the early part of 1916 about March. At the same time Mr.Berthel an Austrian, used to furnish the German Authorities wirh forgies of two visies, one made by the

British Authorities and one by the Russian Authorities. After that similar passports with visies were distributed and photos were received from Peking and Tientsin and passports were made in Shanghai by the German and Austrian Authorities and returned to Peking and Tientsin and other places. Afterwards the German Authorities thought that there were too many Spanish passports in circulation, and that it was safer to take another passport and to make it the same as the Spanish one. They obtained a Norwegian passport. I do not know how they got it. I obtained a copy of the original. I obtained the original Norwegian Passport from Mr.Schaller in the German Consulate who was in charge of the Public Investigation Department. He sent for me about May or June 1916 and asked me to get it reproduced. I went to the same place and was told that the work was done by stone in Lythographic work. He said he could not do it, so I had to find a man who specialised in stone work. I went from one Chinaman to another until one advised me to go to a man in Sinza Road who was a big paper merchant and a maker of lottery tickets and such things in stone engraving. I believe he has some Japanese assistants. I went there at night and saw him and we made a verbal contract for six dollars a copy. He made 12 copies and this a photograph of a copy (See Captain s's photo of a Norwegian passport) I paid him $20 in advance. I got the copies, obtained the balance of the money from Mr.Gatien, German Chancellor,- paid the bill- and the documents I kept in my safe. I showed them to the German Authorities - they were very satisfied. They gave them back to me to keep in my safe. They did not want them in the Consulate. From time to time the German Consulate sent me a photograph of a man for whom they wanted a passport. I filled in the passport only with picture seals and stamps. The seals and stamps I got made by the man in

Foochow Road. Only four or five of these passports were used. About the 20th of June 1916 at tiffin time Mr.Rottman came to 43 Boone Road, a boarding house in which I was living, looking for a man named A.Landau. We said he was not there so he sat down at the tiffin table and introduced himself to me and started a conversation. He at once said he was in the British Intelligence Department and could do marvellous things. He said he wanted his teeth fixed. In the course of conversation he found out that I was a dentist. He said "I will come one of these days to have my teeth fixed". Later on two or three days after I met him in the street and asked him why he had not come. He said,"Well, to-morrow at 5 o'clock I shall be in your office." Just prior to this (the time I knew Rottman) a Greek came to my Office and informed me that there were a number of Koreans in Shanghai who were prepared to plot for the destruction of munitions in Harbin and Vladivostock provided that they could induce the German Government to announce that they would restore Korea to the Koreans after the war. The Greek's name was A.Loverdos. I informed him that I would inform the German Authorities of the matter and let him know.

I went to Mr.Gatien and informed him of my information. He told me that I had better talk to Mr. Schaller. and he called him downstairs to his room (this was about the beginning of May 1916). When he came down he asked me to go to his room upstairs as the matter interested him. I went upstairs with him and told him roughly the story which the Greek had told me. He told me to ask the Greek to meet him at my office next day at 5 p.m. with the Korean. As a matter of fact Mr.Schaller was very punctual at my Office the following day. When he arrived the Greek and two Koreans were there. One was an elderly man with eye-glasses and he could only speak a certain Chinese dialect. The other one was a better educated man and pretended to have been at

the German Legation at Berlin. He spoke French fluently and was able to write French. He also spoke a few words of German but pretended to have forgotten it. Mr.Schaller speaks French, Italian and English. They set out the whole plot interpreted by the Greek who speaks Chinese and Italian. There was an intermittent conversation in Italian, French and Chinese between the Greek, myself, Schaller and the Koreans. I had very little to say, I was only listening to the whole thing. The result of the conversation was that the Korean and the Greek agreed to do anything the German Government would propose that they should do, if the German Government would give them an assurance that they would assist them after the war to get back Korea for the Koreans.
Mr. Schaller told them that he wanted to know who the people were and the Korean who spoke French, promised to show him his photo in uniform when he was employed in Berlin in the Korean Legation. During the interview Mr.Schaller intimated that the German Government would greatly prefer that the stores of ammunition in Harbin and Vladivostock should be destroyed and so prevent their import into Europe. He suggested that they should destroy the Railway rolling Factory and to destroy the Railway signalling apparatus, which is American and which cannot be obtained in Russia. He also suggested that they should open the screws on the rails, to cut the telegraph, telephone and electric wires and if this was done they should try and get to the camps where the prisoners were interned. He promised to give them the names of the Superior Officers to whom they may appeal and make secret arrangements with them that on a certain night they would murder the guards and release the prisoners and take plans from Shanghai with them to hand over to the officers so that they could come into Korean territory and if it was not safe enough for them there, to bring them into Chinese territory. The whole of the arrangements were completed

in a single meeting. There were many meetings. It took about fourteen days to complete the arrangements, the final arrangement being that the Greek should receive $1500 for his and a friend's travelling expenses and a third man(a Korean) who was supposed to be previously engaged om the Railway Department of the Russian Government. After that Mr.Schaller told the Greek(in my presence) that if he would come to the German Consulate he would hand over $1500 to him. The Greek refused to go because he said that opposite the Astor House there was a British Intelligence Department man who took photos of people who went into the German Consulate. I then suggested to Mr.Schaller that he should bring the money to my office and hand the money to the Greek. Mr.Schaller said that he was rather busy and asked me to come to the German Consulate. Sunday was the last meeting in my Office on the day of . I got the money from Mr.Schaller at his office in the presence of Mr.Schobbs, his assistant, and gave him a temporary receipt, and I took a blank form from the Consulate receipt book with his knowledge for the purpose of obtaining a receipt from the Greek. I went back to my Office, showed the Greek the money and told him he would have to fill in the receipt as I had to show it to Mr.Schaller in order to get back my temporary one. He did so, and I handed him the money. In the evening I went to the German Club and handed Mr.Schaller the receipt upon his undertaking to hand me back mine the next day. He has never done so. I asked him on several occasions to hand it back to me but he has not done so yet. He said he had destroyed it as it was of no use to him as he had the Greek's receipt. After this and before I met Rottman the Greek and the Koreans left. When they left they had instructions to address all correspondence to Mrs.Smith c/o German Post Office. For about

14 days no letters or correspondence was received. I asked Mr.Schaller on several occasions the reason why no letters had been received. Mr.Schaller replied that either they had not yet arrived or that they had not made their arrangements perfect. After that I received a registered letter addtessed to Mrs.Smith. It said that the Greek had some trouble in Mukden and had to return to Peking where he had an interview with the Korean Minister, and had so far settled matters with the Korean Minister. Three or four days afterwards, a letter came saying that an arrangement was made with the Korean coolies in different villages on the railway, only that they had to be supported with enough provisions until they would be able to obtain provisions by means of force, and for that purpose the Greek asked for a further advance of another $1200 or thereabouts. When I received the letter I handed it over to Mr.Schaller as usual. Mr.Schaller said he would consider the matter and let me know. The next day Mr.Schaller told me he spoke to Mr.Knipping about it, and he said that he did not think any more money should be advanced, and to remind the Greek and his companions that he was to get a certain percentage of the damage done and that nothing further could be advanced until something had been done. Before I wrote a reply to the Greek, a telegram was received from the Greek asking why I had not answered and requested me to show this to the German Authorities. On the same day I wrote to the Greek after showing his telegram to Mr.Schaller who approved of it. The letter contained more or less what I had been instructed to say. After 5 days later, I got a letter written in French explaining why the Greek found that the $1500 was not enough and to wire immediately the decision of the German Authorities. I went again to Mr. Schaller and showed him the letter and he said it would

be better to lose $1800 than any more. I did not reply to the Greek. Two or three days later the Korean came to me and brought a letter to Dr.Voretzsch which I handed over to Mr.Schaller. Mr. Schaller came to my Office where the letter was handed over. The letters were supposed to have been from the Korean Ministers at Peking. At the end of this interview Mr.Schaller said that he would communicate with the Korean through me. The next the Korean came to me and asked if I had any reply. I rang up Mr.Schaller and he said he would let me know during the day. I told the Korean he had better come the next day when I could give him a definite reply. Mr.Schaller came and told me the same day that Mr.Kenning stuck to his previous view and would do nothing until they could prove they had done something. The next day the Korean came to see me, by appointment, I had already by this time come in touch with Rottman. I asked Rottmann to be there at the same time, where he saw the Korean(the one who spoke French). I do not remember how it came about, but one day Rottman took me to see Captain Seigne at his house after 5 p.m. It was about June or July 1916. About this time I was fixing passports for the German Authorities. I think I told Captain Seigne about the passports at the first interview. Captain Seigne asked for a specimen of the false passports which were passing through my hands. I showed him one for Nielsen. Nielsen had come to me and said he had been sent by the German Consulate and wished to leave by the Empress of Russia for America. The next day I sent a duplicate of the passport I had made out for Nielsen. I handed it to Rottman to deliver to Captain Seigne. He returned it I think in a few days through Rottman who also gave me a cheque for Tls.100 which I refused and said that Tls.100 wont make or break me. I don't

want it. It was persecuted by my own Authorites, that was why, I went over to Captain Seigne, I never was friendly to the German or Austrian Authorities when I came to my full sense of responsibility. All my information as a rule went through Rottman to Captain Seigne, as I did not like to go to his Office very often as I was afraid of being seen by German spies. The first time I went to Captain Seigne's house in Jessfield Road, when we came out Rottman invited me to St.George's Farm to have a glass of beer. When I was coming out the first person who saw me was the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate, who did not speak to me but gave me a suspicious look. I did not think anything of it, but took the tramcar and went into town. I continued my duty to Captain Seigne as I had promised. The only persons so far as I know, who were aware of what I was doing, were Rottman and Captain Seigne. During this time Rottman was having his teeth fixed at my surgery, and being an intimate friend, as I thought, I made no charges. I continued to give information to Rottman for transmission to Captain Seigne who paid the rent of my offices on several occasions. On the night of the 17th or 18th of August 1916 about 3.30a.m. I met Nielsen with a Custom's Official named Williams or Williamson coming up in a Chinese Lighter and carrying a big case about 1 metre high and the same bre dth. This was on the French Bund near the Native City. I knew there was a case of ammunition due to arrive from Hankow as I had heard it spoken of at the German Club. Williams or Williamson was a man who boasted that he was in receipt of a large income and has since been dismissed from the Customs for failure of duty. Nielsen asked me what I was doing and I said that I was suffering from insomnia and I was just having a walk to try and tire myself so that I could sleep. I followed

them as close as possible to try and find out where they were taking the box. They had two coolies to carry the box. They put it in a hand cart. I found that the box was taken to Linkes Road to the back door of the German Club, where a man whom I suspected to a Mr. From took delivery of the box and took it into the Club. I went home as I did not want to be seen again. I did not communicate this to Captain Seigne at once as I did not want to say anything until I had a complete story. The next day was the 18th of August when the Austrian and German Consulates were closed on account of the late Emperor's birthday. On that day I happened to meet Nielsen and Williamson at Neumann's Bar about 11.30 a.m. I did not speak to them. I had a glass of beer and walked out. The next day about 8.30a.m. a telephone message came to Dr. Cox's house, let to a Mrs.Stemberg, where I was staying, that I should go to the office immediately as the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate wanted to see me. I went at once to the office where I met the Secretary at the door. He told me the Consul-General wanted to see me. I asked him why and he said he did not know as it might be a private affair between myself and the Consul-General. When I went to the Consulate I had to wait five or ten minutes. I noticed that everybody looked at me with suspicion. I did not suspect that anybody had given me away. About 10 minutes later I was brought into the Vice Consul's room where the Imperial Chancellor of the German Consulate was, Leon Max Schaller, with his assistant Mr.Schopp and the Austrian Vice Consul Mr.A.Kunz. They asked me if I knew why I was there and I said no. They said I was there for breaking certain paragraphs of the Law and told me the number which I do not remember. I asked them for an explanation of the meaning of the paragraph and they said that the meaning of

the paragraph was that being entrusted with Government money I had converted it to my own use. They had the receipt and correspondence which proved clearly that I had handed over the money to the Greek. The Vice Consul walked out, came back in about 5 minutes and said that I had been arrested. I protested against it and the Consul General was then called in. He said that there were other charges against me which they had to enquire into. Outside were waiting two German Detectives (Deitrich & Halmert). In the meantime a Motor Car was called and the two detectives the Vice Consul, the Secretary Mr. Schaller, Mr. Schopp his assistant and myself went to my surgery at 34 Nanking Road where all my papers were searched and all blank passports stamps etc were seized. The passports and stamps were Hidden so that the German Detectives could not see them. After they had made a thorough search the papers were tied up in a towel or newspaper and after that they took me to my residence, 39 North Soochow Road and further searched there finding nothing of importance. After that only the two German detectives and the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate drove me in the same car to the French Bund and the matter was only a matter of a few days and that any citizen could be arrested on suspicion. I was put on board a sampan and taken to the German steamer "Meida" and handed over there to two other detectives who were in charge of several prisoners. I was not allowed to talk to anybody. I was kept on board and watched by two detectives Bierbaum and Baumok. Rumours were spread in town that I had committed suicide. Many different ways were mentioned, some said I had drowned myself, some that I had shot myself, and another that I had been shot by a detective. Rumours were so prevent that the German Consulate sent on board the steamer Inspector Helmert to ascertain the truth.

When I was in custody my wife was called nearly every day to the German Consulate and asked different questions, and she said she did not know anything I did, as I never disclosed any of my affairs to her. She said on several occasions Ettinger was very busy at the Austrian Consulate producing witnesses against me which were not competent, and after 3 weeks, about the 7th of September, I was released by the Austrian Authorities upon the condition that I would not leave Shanghai without their knowledge and would not speak or take revenge of any kind against both Governments, and on taking that oath I was released. I asked them to publish in the papers the fact that I was innocently arrested so that I could get back my character. They refused to do that and said that if the German and Austrian community saw me at liberty they would understand that I was not guilty of any offence whatever. Wanting to communicate with Captain Seigne, I went to Mr. Boyes of Boyes & Bassot and asked him to telephone to Captain Seigne stating I wanted to see him. He did so, and Captain Seigne came to see me at Boyes & Bassett's premises, Captain Seigne said he was glad to see me out of trouble and I explained to him more or less why I was arrested. Captain Seigne asked me about my financial condition and promised to send me Tls.200, which he did. As I was always in touch with Japanese Amunition brokers two or three days after my release a Japanese broker came to me and asked if I knew anywho wanted to buy ammunition. I said "Yes" and made an appointment with him at 7.30 or 8.00 in the evening. In the meantime I told Captain Seigne about it through Mr.Boyes and so far as I know Captain Seigne communicated with Captain Hilton Johnson and as a matter of fact in the afternoon a Municipal Detective came to me and in the presence of Mr. Boyes made arrangements with me to call at 7.30 or 8 o'clock

in the evening at my house No.39 North Soochow Road where I was expecting a Japanese broker. The Japanese Broker came and I went with him and a Detective followed us to Helen Terrace North Szecheun Road Extension where I was introduced to the supposed Japanese owner. It took over half an hour to make arrangements with them. They told me the ammunition was not there but in Nanzing Road. When I came out I did not see the Detective. I went with the Japanese where I convinced myself of the existence of the ammunition. I then went back to Helen Terrace to find the detective but could not see him anywhere. I had promised to bring the buyer at 10 p.m. I went to the North Szecheun Road Police Station where I enquired about the Detective. The Sergeant on duty a thin person with a lame leg pretended to know all about it and I told him I wished to see the detective. I do not remember his name. He rang him up on the phone and I gave him all necessary instructions. The Police made a raid on the house about 10.30 the same evening in Nanzing Road just behind Ettinger's house. The raid was carried out so badly that the Japanese had time to remove most of the ammunition and the Police only found a few Brownings and some ammunition, this I heard the next day. One or two Japanese were charged for being unlawfully in possession of arms, one I believe got two months. The next day a Japanese woman went to my Consul and reported to him that I was working for the British Authorities, and told him what had happened the previous evening. As a matter of fact the public were warned in the Japanese papers that a man of the name of Max Kindler was a British Government spy. My Consul called me and asked me about it and told me that a woman had come to him complaining about me and gave me to understand that he knew everything about my doings and there was not a single thing which I had done or will do that was not known to him. I denied everything and asked him

for proof and he said that the day would come when he would have proof in his hands. I replied that when he got that he could punish me. I then left. I found out later that the Japanese woman was one kept by a man named Kopplin a German subject. I believe he is no longer protected by the German Consulate. I informed Captain Seigne about everything that had happened and I continued my best to obtain information for Captain Seigne. As the Austrian and German Community were suspicious of me it was very difficult for me to find out anything. One day when I came into the Club the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate informed me that several members objected to me and that I had better stay away. As Rottman saw that I could not give any more information to Captain Seigne he approached me about January of this year and asked me to confirm everything he said, in fact he asked me to put a story together as follows:- "That their exists a system of basis for submarines and other hostile bases in Batavia." He asked me to say that I had heard this. He told me a great deal more but I cannot remember all he said. I said I would not do so. He told me he was my superior and if I did not do so he would try and get me out of Captain Seigne's good graces. He said if I listened to him and did as he told me he could obtain more money and I could still remain on the same good terms with Captain Seigne. I repeated that I could not do it. I then informed Captain Seigne about it. I also told Mrs Boyes that Rottman wanted me to repeat stories which I did not and could not repeat. After that Rottman got angry with me and tried to do me every possible harm. As a matter of fact in the Savoy Hotel (about February) I went into one room where I thought I could get informarion for Captain Seigne, and as I came into the room I found Rottman. When I went in he went out. After about 5 minutes he came back and in the presence of 4 or 5 gentlemen he made statements showing me to be one of the

worst characters in the world. He said I took money from Captain Seigne, that I was a British Spy, he could prove it by the choques he cashed for me and other matters of a similar nature. The people I was with were Russian and Turks known to Ettinger. I did not reply, I waited for a while and Rottman went out. The persons there told him that as he had spoken to let me say something, then Rottman went out. I went to Captain Seigne and told him about this. The same evening two Austrians came to me at my office and told me to be careful as I was playing with fire and if the Austrian Authorities listened to what Rottman had told them I would get into a Hell of a fix. I begged them not to say anything more and I denied everything. One day after this I found out that there was a wireless on the Austrian steamers. I told this to Captain Seigne and as I was coming out of Captain Seigne's office I saw Rottman speaking to a man with a beard, he (Rottman) was very angry with me and called me names. I reported the incident to Captain Seigne later and he told me it was alright. I have not spoken to Rottman for about 5 months. I heard about Ettinger's arrest about the first or second of June. I happened to be walking in Yangtsepoo about 5.30 or 6 p.m. and was stopped by a lady who asked me if I was Mr.Kindler. She told me to be careful as Rottman had told her that he would injure me in any way he could.